

POMRIL
Pure Non-alcoholic
APPLE JUICE
Per Dozen Quarts \$4.00
Per Dozen Gallons \$3.40
H. Price & Co.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

CLUB WHISKY
Finest Value in the Colony.
\$14.00 Per Dozen
H. Price & Co.

13,147 號二十月五年五零百九千一英 HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1905. 日九月四年巳乙 PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

MACWEEN, FRICKEL & CO.
FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.
REGULAR Weekly Departures for
EUROPE.
Parcels and Goods shipped to all parts
of the World.
All Expenses, including Duty and other
destination charges, may be paid by sender,
otherwise as desired.
Goods received for Storage, Packing,
Shipment or Transhipment.
Railrates for Freight and other charges
upon receipt of Cubic Capacity, Contents,
Weight and Value.
CHINA PARCEL EXPRESS.
Office—S. DUDDELL STREET.
Hongkong, December 1815.

Intimations.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE.
COLLEGIATE COURSE
STUDENTS will have the choice of at-
tending either the COMMERCIAL
or the SCIENTIFIC COURSE.
For Detailed Prospectus
Apply to HEAD MASTER,
Queen's College, Hongkong.
Hongkong, May 10, 1905.

BANK HOLIDAY.
THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED on the 24th instant, in
observance of the PUBLIC HOLIDAY,
WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, VICTORIA DAY.
Hongkong, May 20, 1905.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBI-
LITY OF MR. HART BUCK in our
Firm Ceased on the 1st May, 1905.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Hongkong, May 17, 1905.

VIAVI REMEDIES
ASSIST NATURE
A PURELY VEGETABLE compound
used with great success for Mothers
and Daughters. Advice Free.
Mrs. WEBB, Manageress, VIAVI, 25,
LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, Hong-
kong, East, Near Race Course and No. 1
Police Station.
Hongkong, May 18, 1905.

HONGKONG CITY GODOWN.
WE receive all kinds of non-perishable
goods for storage in well ventilated
and lighted EUROPEAN FIRST CLASS
GODOWN. CENTRAL POSITION.
Rate of Rent Insurance 8/8 only.
For Particulars apply to
LUTGENS, EISENMAN & CO.
Hongkong, May 13, 1905.

FIVE POINTS
DOCT.
'SINGER' SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES CHEAPER THAN AT HOME.
FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.
FREE INSTRUCTION.
EASY PAYMENTS.
FREE REPAIRS AND CLEANING.
Hongkong, March 23, 1905.

ROYAL TOBACCO FACTORY.
9, BEACONSFIELD AVENUE.
HAVE always a FRESH SUPPLY OF
TURKISH TOBACCO. Our EGYPT-
IAN CIGARETTES are Fresh, as we
make them every day. We can recommend
them as First-class. We receive
our Tobacco Free from Egypt by every
mail. A Trial Order will satisfy the most
sceptical. We defy competition.
T. E. P. STYROPULOS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, February 15, 1905.

THE POPULAR SCOTCH IS BLACK & WHITE

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY
BLACK & WHITE
ESTD 1825
Supplied at all the Leading Clubs and
Hotels, and to be obtained from LANE
CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road
Central.

Business Notices.
W. S. BAILEY & CO.
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.
WORKS: 416 KOWLOON BAY.
OFFICES & STORES: No. 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.
**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

**JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**
Hongkong-Canton Line.
s.s. HONAM, 2,383 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
s.s. POWAN, 2,388 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
s.s. FAISHAN, 2,290 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
s.s. HANKOW, 3,073 tons, Captain C. Y. Lloyd.
s.s. KISHAN, 1,995 tons, Captain J. J. ...
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8.30 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 8 p.m.
and 10.30 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 6.30 a.m., 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.
(Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the
River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

Hongkong-Macao Line.
s.s. HEUNGSHAN, 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days about 2 p.m. (See Special Sum-
mer Time Table). Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m.
Departures on Sundays at Noon. HUNAM, leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m., and
returning from Macao at 7 p.m.
Canton-Macao Line.
s.s. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at
8.30 a.m., and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a.m.

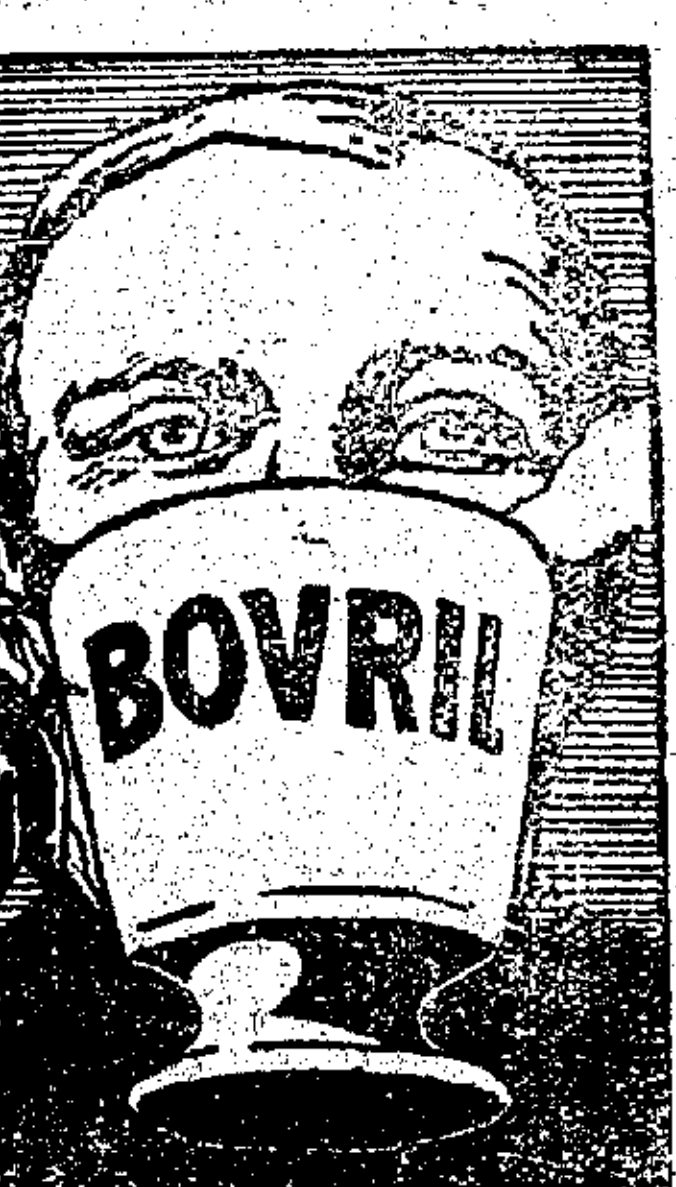
**JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. & C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE LINDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**
Canton-Wuchow Line.
s.s. SAIYAM, 183 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.
s.s. NANNING, 589 tons, Captain C. Bouchart.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday at 8.30 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days
at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin
Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
Hongkong-Wuchow Line.
The Twin Screw Steamer LINTAN, 878 Tons, Captain B. Branch,
Makes a Round Trip to Wuchow (calling at all ports en route) and back every 6 days.
This Fine New Steamer has Excellent Saloon Accommodation and all Modern
Comforts.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
18 Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PELHAM HOUSE.
PRIVATE HOTEL, CENTRALLY SITUATED.
THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM POST OFFICE.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS.
RATES MODERATE.
Hongkong, September 6, 1904.

HARRIS KEENEY COMPANY
DEG to announce that they HAVE OPENED A SHOW ROOM in PEDDER
STREET, Next to the Post Office, just opposite the main entrance to the Hong-
kong Hotel, with a full line of High-grade FINE, RATTAN and HARDWOOD
FURNITURE, etc., etc.
DON'T FORGET THE LOCATION.
Hongkong, April 22, 1905.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD STEAK
VISIT
SAM NEWMAN'S SILVER GRILL ROOMS,
37, DES VŒUX ROAD.
Hongkong, March 23, 1905.

ROYAL HAIRDRESSING SALOON.
No. 14, BEACONSFIELD AVENUE.
WE beg to notify the Public generally
of Hongkong that we have just
OPENED a First-class Tutorial Hall at
the above address. We make Cleanliness a
Speciality.
VICENTE BARCENILLA, Proprietor.
Hongkong, April 10, 1905.

BOVRIL

"I'm for BOVRIL"
To be obtained at all Grocers, Chemists
and Hotels, and to be obtained from LANE
CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road
Central.

Business Notices.
BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED
(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).
BELL'S ASBESTOS
THE MOST RELIABLE PACKING FOR MARINE ENGINES.
Beware of Imitations. SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON.
LARGE STOCK OF PACKINGS, JOINTINGS, &c., ALWAYS IN HAND.
OFFICE:—6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A NEW SHIPMENT OF
SUMMER COSTUMES.
IN WHITE AND COLOURED MUSLIN,
Embroidered Linen & Voile, Coloured Delaine, etc.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. INSPECTION INVITED.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
STAG HOTEL,
138, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED.
WELL FURNISHED AND AIRY BEDROOMS.
Monthly Boarders accommodated on very Moderate Terms.
For Particulars apply to
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, November 3, 1904.

The Peak Hotel.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-East Winds in
Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the Harbour and adjacent
islands for forty miles.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST'S HOTEL.
Terms—From 12s. per day. TOWN OFFICE—3, DUDDELL STREET.
Hongkong, March 27, 1905. CABLE ADDRESS: 'PEAKFUL.'

D. N. OMA, TATTOOER.
60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. My 32 years'
experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My
Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke
of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage;
besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as
attested by 3700 Recommendations which I have received from all Sources.
Hongkong, August 2, 1904.

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN.
10, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.
SIGHT TESTED FREE. LENSES GRIND ON THE PREMISES.
A. S. TUXFORD, Manager.
Hongkong, October 1, 1904.

CLARK'S STUDIO,
4, ICE HOUSE STREET.
PORTRAITURE IN ALL STYLES.
AMATEUR WORK A SPECIALITY.
Hongkong, October 5, 1904.

CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,
No. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.
EXCELLENT FURNISHED ROOMS.
COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE A SPECIALTY.
FOR TERMS, APPLY TO THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, April 18, 1905.

GREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
CLARETS.
Vin Ordinaire, Medoc, St. Emilion... Per Case, Quarts 8 8.00
Margaux St. Julien, St. Estephe... 8.00
Chateau La Riviere... 13.50
Chateau La Roche... 14.40
Margaux Superieur... 14.40
Chateau Pontet Canet... 27.00
Chateau Margaux... 45.00
Chateau Mouton Rothschild... 45.00
Chateau Lafite... 45.00
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED:
Chateau La Tour Margaux (a Fine Full Flavoured Claret)... 8.00
Chateau Haut Vigneau (a Splendid after Dinner Wine)... 18.00
N.B.—All our Wines and Spirits are BOTTLED AT HOME, thereby ensuring to
our Customers all the advantages accruing from bottlings done at Home under the direct
supervision of the Growers and Distillers as compared to bottlings in China by Chinese
men at the Service of European Firm.
34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
W. HOWELL & CO.'S OLD PREMISES.
Hongkong, May 21, 1905.

Business Notices.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$4.50 per Cask, ex Factory.
\$2.70 per Bag, 250 lbs. net, ex Factory.
Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, March 7, 1905.

FAIRALL & CO.
SEASON'S NOVELTIES
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
CHILDREN'S SHOES & SANDALS.
DRESSMAKING A SPECIALITY.
25, QUEEN'S ROAD, OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL.
May 20, 1905.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE.
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.
MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.
A. F. DAVIES, Acting Manager.
THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, SITUATED NEAR THE BANK AND PRINCIPAL
OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.
Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.
Lunch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply
THE MANAGER.

THOMAS' HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, most centrally situated; Well Furnished and Airy
Bedrooms. Monthly Boarders accommodated on very Moderate Terms.
For Particulars, apply to
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, August 1, 1904.

'NESTOR' SANITARY FLUID.
A CHEAP AND RELIABLE DISINFECTANT
IN ONE GALLON AND FIVE GALLON TINS.
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. BREWER & CO.
23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.
The Navy as I Know It, by Foe-
mantle... \$12.50
New Wall Map of China in 4 Sheets 14.00
Marine Engineers' Boilers, by Fager
and Robertson... 19.50
Murray's Guide to India, Ceylon, &c., 16.00
Darwin's Variations, Animals, Plants,
&c., 2 Vols... 4.50
Outdoor Handy Book, by Beard... 4.70
The Mechanisms of the Myo-oh, by
Cecil Lewis... 3.50
Lhasa and the Mysteries, by Waddell 20.00
Macao, the Holy City, &c., by... 1.75
Dyer Ball... 1.75
Foster's Bridge Manual and Bridge
Tables, each... 2.70
The Coming Conquest of England
Cloth... \$2.00
Engineer's Year Book 1905... 5.50
View Book of Hongkong, Canton
and Macao—24 Views... 1.80
SEALING PRESSES AND STAMP
LEATHER FILLS.
BURY COURT NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
GLOBE, BLACK TYPEWRITER.
THE FAX-SHOES TYPEWRITER.
TYPEWRITER MATERIALS IN GREAT
VARIETY.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road.
ESTABLISHED—1864
Hongkong, April 21, 1905.

RECRUITING AT HOME.

New System Rejected.

It is proposed by the military authorities to alter the present system of recruiting, and to return to the old principle of the regiments canvassing for their own men. It is stated that the present plan of securing enlistment by means of a special staff of paid recruiters does not bring the best results. The recruiting staff uniform is unattractive, being too sombre to catch the eye of likely youths.

It is proposed that the regiments and battalions at home should send out well-dressed, smart, non-commissioned officers into areas prescribed for them, to show intending recruits the uniform of the corps, and it is believed that so many different uniforms about the street will have an attractive effect, and result in more men being enlisted. The reason for displaying the uniforms is more imperative now, since the regiments are being given back their special and particular old-time fittings. Staff recruiters would, of course, be abolished under this system.

If a regiment is under strength under the proposed plan it would be notified to the War Office at the same time that the monthly return is sent in, and instructions would then be issued as to which districts would be open for recruiting for that particular regiment. The Commanding Officer will then detail the number of sergeants to go out; care being taken to select only suitable non-commissioned officers to visit the districts from which recruits are to be drawn.

THE 1904 VINTAGE.

Messrs. Gregor & Co., Sole Agents for Messrs. Bouchard Père & Fils of Besancon, Cote d'Or, Burgundy, communicate the following information as to 1904 vintage of Burgundies received from these gentlemen. The evolution of the Vine in 1904 took place in particularly favourable conditions.

Excellent autumn weather and some beneficial storms condense at the end of the season to complete the maturity of the fruit, permitting the vines to yield a grape with a rich thick velvety skin, sugary substance and a rich and perfect constitution, all elements necessary to produce excellent wines.

The racking and tasting of the new wines which followed have fully confirmed the promises of quality due to the exceptional beauty of the season. The 1904's have a superb colour, rich viscosity and solid constitution, indicating wines with durability and a future. Certain enthusiasts compare them to the products of the grand years of the past century. Without expressing an opinion at present to praiseworthy as to their future development, we are in a position to recommend them with the entire confidence. The ordinary Burgundies are magnificent and proportionally as successful as the Grand Vins.

During the great drought of summer it seemed as though the quantity would be reduced, but rain coming some time before the vintage, gave to the grapes which the excessive heat had robbed of, for when the grapes were gathered the fortunate result was found to be a crop equal in total to that of a good average year. A satisfactory quantity, not exaggerated, with excellent quality forebodes a rise in price when the success of the grand wines of Burgundy will be generally known to the trade and to the public in general.

Messrs. Gregor & Co. carry a stock of 1904's Burgundies all bottled by Messrs. Bouchard Père and Fils themselves.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be ward off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it where you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by All Dealers; WATKINS & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Auctions.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, PUBLIC AUCTION.

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have been instructed to Sell by Public Auction,

on **WEDNESDAY,** the 24th May, 1905, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at their Office, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, (Corner of Ice House Street).

THE VERY VALUABLE REDEMPTION PROPERTY being Sublease Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Section D of the Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 225 in "ONE LOT."

This L.P. comprises Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, containing 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

This L.P. comprises Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, containing 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

The Property is held under the usual Reclamation Agreement at the annual Crown Rent of \$146. Area about 7,942 square feet.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from the Vendor's Solicitor, Messrs. DEACON, LOGGIE & DEACON, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, and also of the AUCTIONEERS.

Hongkong, May 18, 1905.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction for account of the concerned,

TUESDAY,

the 23rd May, 1905, at 11 A.M., at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s New Store, M. L. 6, Tsim-tai-tsi.

ABOUT 300 TONS OF CARBIDE COAL.

Damaged (more or less) by Fire and Water.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 20, 1905.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

on **WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,** the 24th and 25th May, 1905, at 10 A.M., each day at H. M. NAVAL YARD, SUNDRY NAVAL, VICTUALLING, OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES.

FIXED OVERHAULING SHEETS, COMPLETE WITH CHAINS AND BLOCKS and capable of lifting 50 tons—

TANSAN

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS
AT TAKARADZKABY
J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON,

KOBE, JAPAN.

Per Case of 48 Bottles..... \$6.00
Per Case of 100 Bottles..... \$6.00An invigorating Sparkling Tonic Table
Water either taken by itself or mixed
with Wines, Spirits, Stout or Milk, in-
creases in appetite and debility so
common throughout the East.Its curative properties in Gout, Dyspepsia,
Rheumatism, Anemia can be testified to by
cases that have derived great benefit by its
use from time to time.

'NIWO'

A NATURAL
MEDICINAL WATER.BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS
AT TAKARADZKA, BY

J. C. W.

This Water, besides being aperient,
contains a large proportion of Fer-
ruginous salts, which property com-
mends its use before any other Mineral
water.FOR CONSTIPATION. Take a tumbler
half an hour before rising.FOR COUGHS. Take half a tumbler full
half an hour after meals and before
retiring.FOR BRONCHITIS, OR FLATU-
LENCE. Take half a tumbler.FOR AN UNHEALTHY COMPLEXION.
Take a tumbler full before rising and
retiring.\$9.00 a case of 48 Quarts.
\$2.10 a Dozen Bottles.

H. PRICE & CO.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 3, 1905.

W. W. POWELL,

LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN'S

DEPARTMENT

28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NEW

ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

CELLULAR

SINGLES.

PITH,

CORK and

RUBBER

HELMETS.

BUCKSKIN

and

CANVAS BOOTS.

BATHING

COSTUMES,

etc., etc., etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WILLIAM POWELL,

LIMITED,

HONGKONG.



TRADE MARK.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS

AT TAKARADZKA

BY
J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON,

KOBE, JAPAN.

Per Case of 48 Bottles..... \$6.00
Per Case of 100 Bottles..... \$6.00An invigorating Sparkling Tonic Table
Water either taken by itself or mixed
with Wines, Spirits, Stout or Milk, in-
creases in appetite and debility so
common throughout the East.Its curative properties in Gout, Dyspepsia,
Rheumatism, Anemia can be testified to by
cases that have derived great benefit by its
use from time to time.

'NIWO'

A NATURAL
MEDICINAL WATER.BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS
AT TAKARADZKA, BY

J. C. W.

This Water, besides being aperient,
contains a large proportion of Fer-
ruginous salts, which property com-
mends its use before any other Mineral
water.FOR CONSTIPATION. Take a tumbler
half an hour before rising.FOR COUGHS. Take half a tumbler full
half an hour after meals and before
retiring.FOR BRONCHITIS, OR FLATU-
LENCE. Take half a tumbler.FOR AN UNHEALTHY COMPLEXION.
Take a tumbler full before rising and
retiring.\$9.00 a case of 48 Quarts.
\$2.10 a Dozen Bottles.

H. PRICE & CO.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 3, 1905.

W. W. POWELL,

LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN'S

DEPARTMENT

28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NEW

ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

CELLULAR

SINGLES.

PITH,

CORK and

RUBBER

HELMETS.

BUCKSKIN

and

CANVAS BOOTS.

BATHING

COSTUMES,

etc., etc., etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WILLIAM POWELL,

LIMITED,

HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All business communications for this
office should be addressed to THE MAIL
OFFICE.Communications intended for publication
should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and
not to any person by name.We cannot undertake to return rejected
communications.Any communication not accompanied
by the signature of the writer will be
rejected without consideration.All communications must be legibly
written upon one side of the paper.

Telephone, No. 22.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1905.

BUDDHISM IN CHINA.

SIGNATURE NOT WANTING, that the thought-
ful among the Chinese, are re-
garding with some apprehension the
many determined and partially success-
ful attempts on the part of the Japanese
to direct Chinese thought, and
guide the trend of China's internal
development. It is not now our pur-
pose here to traverse the whole field,
which this hint opens up before us,
but to confine our remarks to one
sphere, in which, during recent years,
Japan has attempted with conspicuous
success to make her influence felt among
the Chinese. It is well known to the few
that, recently, Japan has been making
strenuous efforts to resuscitate the
decayed and even moribund Buddhism
of China. Some monasteries were
opened in the Chinkiang province,
which were in direct touch with the
headquarters of Japanese Buddhism in
Tokio. Little opposition appeared to
have been made to this innovation at
the time. Its missionaries, however,
did not confine their work to that
they would confine their attention to
this one centre, but attempted to intro-
duce themselves into other provinces,
ostensibly with the purpose of encourag-
ing the leaders and representatives of
Chinese Buddhism to rouse themselves,
purify their faith, and so win back for
their church the powerful influence
which was once hers among rich and
poor, by which, a fortiori, she was
enabled to secure so much real property,
and so many pabens. We understand
that now a further advance has been
made, and that more recently a new
Buddhist temple has been built in Can-
ton near the harbour, at a considerable
cost. It has been opened and is filled
with Japanese Buddhist priests, who no
doubt are in direct touch with their
confreres in the monasteries of the
Chinkiang province, and through them,
with Buddhist authorities at Tokio.
Already some friction between the new
emissaries of the Buddhist faith and
the officials has been reported. When
the former sought permission to proceed
inland, whether they listed in order to
spread their faith, the latter, viewing
this aggression of the Japanese with
distrust, refused to grant the required
concession. Now—deep and radical the
determination of the officials to prevent
the Japanese from proceeding inland
is, we have reasons for knowing. But,
obviously, the mandarins look upon
this innovation with distrust and are
prepared to resist it. Now, however, a
vigorous stand has been made upon
Buddhism and all its works by a
Chinese writer, whose language we
should describe as vigorous not to say
pungent. He exposes the many sides
of Buddhism to the eyes of his readers, in
a way which is as bare and unvarnished
as the heads of the priests whom he
pillories and satirizes. Buddhism has
had its prophets among western peo-
ples, and over, if reports to be reliable, its
adherents. These, latter, however are
few. Buddhism as represented by the
skillful pen of the late Sir E. Arnold,
has a fascination for the few, who are
captivated by change and mesmerized by
the pleasing cadences and
rhythm of our language, when manipu-
lated by a master hand. The elemen-
tary Buddhist precepts, moreover,
which were enunciated by its founder
and his first followers, will always
command respect. But all this is far
enough removed from the Buddhism of
to-day. Its priests and nuns, its un-
telligible Indian liturgies and its grad-
uated scale of charges for opening the iron
doors of Hades for the souls of a strange
tangle. Indeed, the whole system as
it exists before our eyes to-day
in China, is one which exposes
so many vulnerable sides, that little or
no effort is needed to hold it up to
ridicule, and cover it with unmitigatedcontempt. "At times the priests assume
the lofty seats and proclaim their law.
They thereby deceive and befoul students
and women." At other times they
craftily boast of their wonderworking
god. But in secret they abandon them-
selves to all kinds of voluptuousness,
and forgetting their name, and disre-
gard, all restraint, they act in direct
contradiction to their own law. Their
is no limit or boundary of which they
do not reach in their many diabolical
and impish doings." The writer does
not allude directly to the ingress of
Japanese Buddhism. This at present
would be bad policy, and would, without
doubt, expose him to animadversion on
the part of Japanese authorities, and at
this stage, an unpalatable rebuke, if
not a humiliating castigation, at the
hands of his own officials. He contents
himself, therefore, with girding at the
system as it stands before us, and, at
its representatives, as they pass up and
down before our eyes; by so doing
he shows clearly enough that, from be-
ginning to end, it is empty and useless.
That Chinese Buddhism can ever be
resuscitated, we believe, is doubtful. On
the other hand, that Japanese aggres-
sion, backed by their "Owa" govern-
ment, and enunciating the common
shibboleth of the ancient faith, if they
enter China, would be a source of
discord we can well believe. It is true
that the handbook, which has been
prepared and published in Chinese, for
the guidance of all interested, assumes
that freedom of conscience must be ac-
cording to everybody. But when a new
Buddhism is promulgated by militant
and victorious Japanese, and comes into
direct contact with a living Christianity,
not to speak of established Confucianism,
it is not difficult to foresee that an
inevitable clash must ensue. It is not
to be wondered at therefore that thought-
ful Chinese, who have no faith in
Buddhism with its hosts of idols, and
masses of superstition, should seek to
undermine and destroy the vantage
ground which they would occupy, by
pouring ridicule and contempt on the
whole system.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1905.

BUDDHISM IN CHINA.

SIGNATURE NOT WANTING, that the thought-
ful among the Chinese, are re-
garding with some apprehension the
many determined and partially success-
ful attempts on the part of the Japanese
to direct Chinese thought, and
guide the trend of China's internal
development. It is not now our pur-
pose here to traverse the whole field,
which this hint opens up before us,
but to confine our remarks to one
sphere, in which, during recent years,
Japan has attempted with conspicuous
success to make her influence felt among
the Chinese. It is well known to the few
that, recently, Japan has been making
strenuous efforts to resuscitate the
decayed and even moribund Buddhism
of China. Some monasteries were
opened in the Chinkiang province,
which were in direct touch with the
headquarters of Japanese Buddhism in
Tokio. Little opposition appeared to
have been made to this innovation at
the time. Its missionaries, however,
did not confine their work to that
they would confine their attention to
this one centre, but attempted to intro-
duce themselves into other provinces,
ostensibly with the purpose of encourag-
ing the leaders and representatives of
Chinese Buddhism to rouse themselves,
purify their faith, and so win back for
their church the powerful influence
which was once hers among rich and
poor, by which, a fortiori, she was
enabled to secure so much real property,
and so many pabens. We understand
that now a further advance has been
made, and that more recently a new
Buddhist temple has been built in Can-
ton near the harbour, at a considerable
cost. It has been opened and is filled
with Japanese Buddhist priests, who no
doubt are in direct touch with their
confreres in the monasteries of the
Chinkiang province, and through them,
with Buddhist authorities at Tokio.
Already some friction between the new
emissaries of the Buddhist faith and
the officials has been reported. When
the former sought permission to proceed
inland, whether they listed in order to
spread their faith, the latter, viewing
this aggression of the Japanese with
distrust, refused to grant the required
concession. Now—deep and radical the
determination of the officials to prevent
the Japanese from proceeding inland
is, we have reasons for knowing. But,
obviously, the mandarins look upon
this innovation with distrust and are
prepared to resist it. Now, however, a
vigorous stand has been made upon
Buddhism and all its works by a
Chinese writer, whose language we
should describe as vigorous not to say
pungent. He exposes the many sides
of Buddhism to the eyes of his readers, in
a way which is as bare and unvarnished
as the heads of the priests whom he
pillories and satirizes. Buddhism has
had its prophets among western peo-
ples, and over, if reports to be reliable, its
adherents. These, latter, however are
few. Buddhism as represented by the
skillful pen of the late Sir E. Arnold,
has a fascination for the few, who are
captivated by change and mesmerized by
the pleasing cadences and
rhythm of our language, when manipu-
lated by a master hand. The elemen-
tary Buddhist precepts, moreover,
which were enunciated by its founder
and his first followers, will always
command respect. But all this is far
enough removed from the Buddhism of
to-day. Its priests and nuns, its un-
telligible Indian liturgies and its grad-
uated scale of charges for opening the iron
doors of Hades for the souls of a strange
tangle. Indeed, the whole system as
it exists before our eyes to-day
in China, is one which exposes
so many vulnerable sides, that little or
no effort is needed to hold it up to
ridicule, and cover it with unmitigatedcontempt. "At times the priests assume
the lofty seats and proclaim their law.
They thereby deceive and befoul students
and women." At other times they
craftily boast of their wonderworking
god. But in secret they abandon them-
selves to all kinds of voluptuousness,
and forgetting their name, and disre-
gard, all restraint, they act in direct
contradiction to their own law. Their
is no limit or boundary of which they
do not reach in their many diabolical
and impish doings." The writer does
not allude directly to the ingress of
Japanese Buddhism. This at present
would be bad policy, and would, without
doubt, expose him to animadversion on
the part of Japanese authorities, and at
this stage, an unpalatable rebuke, if
not a humiliating castigation, at the
hands of his own officials. He contents
himself, therefore, with girding at the
system as it stands before us, and, at
its representatives, as they pass up and
down before our eyes; by so doing
he shows clearly enough that, from be-
ginning to end, it is empty and useless.
That Chinese Buddhism can ever be
resuscitated, we believe, is doubtful. On
the other hand, that Japanese aggres-
sion, backed by their "Owa" govern-
ment, and enunciating the common
shibboleth of the ancient faith, if they
enter China, would be a source of
discord we can well believe. It is true
that the handbook, which has been
prepared and published in Chinese, for
the guidance of all interested, assumes
that freedom of conscience must be ac-
cording to everybody. But when a new
Buddhism is promulgated by militant
and victorious Japanese, and comes into
direct contact with a living Christianity,
not to speak of established Confucianism,
it is not difficult to foresee that an
inevitable clash must ensue. It is not
to be wondered at therefore that thought-
ful Chinese, who have no faith in
Buddhism with its hosts of idols, and
masses of superstition, should seek to
undermine and destroy the vantage
ground which they would occupy, by
pouring ridicule and contempt on the
whole system.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1905.

BUDDHISM IN CHINA.

SIGNATURE NOT WANTING, that the thought-
ful among the Chinese, are re-
garding with some apprehension the
many determined and partially success-
ful attempts on the part of the Japanese
to direct Chinese thought, and
guide the trend of China's internal
development. It is not now our pur-
pose here to traverse the whole field,
which this hint opens up before us,
but to confine our remarks to one
sphere, in which, during recent years,
Japan has attempted with conspicuous
success to make her influence felt among
the Chinese. It is well known to the few
that, recently, Japan has been making
strenuous efforts to resuscitate the
decayed and even moribund Buddhism
of China. Some monasteries were
opened in the Chinkiang province,
which were in direct touch with the
headquarters of Japanese Buddhism in
Tokio. Little opposition appeared to
have been made to this innovation at
the time. Its missionaries, however,
did not confine their work to that
they would confine their attention to
this one centre, but attempted to intro-
duce themselves into other provinces,
ostensibly with the purpose of encourag-
ing the leaders and representatives of
Chinese Buddhism to rouse themselves,
purify their faith, and so win back for
their church the powerful influence
which was once hers among rich and
poor, by which, a fortiori, she was
enabled to secure so much real property,
and so many pabens. We understand
that now a further advance has been
made, and that more recently a new
Buddhist temple has been built in Can-
ton near the harbour, at a considerable
cost. It has been opened and is filled
with Japanese Buddhist priests, who no
doubt are in direct touch with their
confreres in the monasteries of the
Chinkiang province, and through them,
with Buddhist authorities at Tokio.
Already some friction between the new
emissaries of the Buddhist faith and
the officials has been reported. When
the former sought permission to proceed
inland, whether they listed in order to
spread their faith, the latter, viewing
this aggression of the Japanese with
distrust, refused to grant the required
concession. Now—deep and radical the
determination of the officials to prevent
the Japanese from proceeding inland
is, we have reasons for knowing. But,
obviously, the mandarins look upon
this innovation with distrust and are
prepared to resist it. Now, however, a
vigorous stand has been made upon
Buddhism and all its works by a
Chinese writer, whose language we
should describe as vigorous not to say
pungent. He exposes the many sides
of Buddhism to the eyes of his readers, in
a way which is as bare and unvarnished
as the heads of the priests whom he
pillories and satirizes. Buddhism has
had its prophets among western peo-
ples, and over, if reports to be reliable, its
adherents. These, latter, however are
few. Buddhism as represented by the
skillful pen of the late Sir E. Arnold,
has a fascination for the few, who are
captivated by change and mesmerized by
the pleasing cadences and
rhythm of our language, when manipu-
lated by a master hand. The elemen-
tary Buddhist precepts, moreover,
which were enunciated by its founder
and his first followers, will always
command respect. But all this is far
enough removed from the Buddhism of
to-day. Its priests and nuns, its un-
telligible Indian liturgies and its grad-
uated scale of charges for opening the iron
doors of Hades for the souls of a strange
tangle. Indeed, the whole system as
it exists before our eyes to-day
in China, is one which exposes
so many vulnerable sides, that little or
no effort is needed to hold it up to
ridicule, and cover it with unmitigatedcontempt. "At times the priests assume
the lofty seats and proclaim their law.
They thereby deceive and befoul students
and women." At other times they
craftily boast of their wonderworking
god. But in secret they abandon them-
selves to all kinds of voluptuousness,
and forgetting their name, and disre-
gard, all restraint, they act in direct
contradiction to their own law. Their
is no limit or boundary of which they
do not reach in their many diabolical
and impish doings." The writer does
not allude directly to the ingress of
Japanese Buddhism. This at present
would be bad policy, and would, without
doubt, expose him to animadversion on
the part of Japanese authorities, and at
this stage, an unpalatable rebuke, if
not a humiliating castigation, at the
hands of his own officials. He contents
himself, therefore, with girding at the
system as it stands before us, and, at
its representatives, as they pass up and
down before our eyes; by so doing
he shows clearly enough that, from be-
ginning to end, it is empty and useless.
That Chinese Buddhism can ever be
resuscitated, we believe, is doubtful. On
the other hand, that Japanese aggres-
sion, backed by their "Owa" govern-
ment, and enunciating the common
shibboleth of the ancient faith, if they
enter China, would be a source of
discord we can well believe. It is true
that the handbook, which has been
prepared and published in Chinese, for
the guidance of all interested, assumes
that freedom of conscience must be ac-
cording to everybody. But when a new
Buddhism is promulgated by militant
and victorious Japanese, and comes into
direct contact with a living Christianity,
not to speak of established Confucianism,
it is not difficult to foresee that an
inevitable clash must ensue. It is not
to be wondered at therefore that thought-
ful Chinese, who have no faith in
Buddhism with its hosts of idols, and
masses of superstition, should seek to
undermine and destroy the vantage
ground which they would occupy, by
pouring ridicule and contempt on the
whole system.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1905.

BUDDHISM IN CHINA.

SIGNATURE NOT WANTING, that the thought-
ful among the Chinese, are re-
garding with some apprehension the
many determined and partially success-
ful attempts on the part of the Japanese
to direct Chinese thought, and
guide the trend of China's internal
development. It is not now our pur-
pose here to traverse the whole field,
which this hint opens up before us,
but to confine our remarks to one
sphere, in which, during recent years,
Japan has attempted with conspicuous
success to make her influence felt among
the Chinese. It is well known to the few
that, recently, Japan has been making
strenuous efforts to resuscitate the
decayed and even moribund Buddhism
of China. Some monasteries were
opened in the Chinkiang province,
which were in direct touch with the
headquarters of Japanese Buddhism in
Tokio. Little opposition appeared to
have been made to this innovation at
the time. Its missionaries, however,
did not confine their work to that
they would confine their attention to
this one centre, but attempted to intro-
duce themselves into other provinces,
ostensibly with the purpose of encourag-
ing the leaders and representatives of
Chinese Buddhism to rouse themselves,
purify their faith, and so win back for
their church the powerful influence
which was once hers among rich and
poor, by which, a fortiori, she was
enabled to secure so much real property,
and so many pabens. We understand
that now a further advance has been
made, and that more recently a new
Buddhist temple has been built in Can-
ton near the harbour, at a considerable
cost. It has been opened and is filled
with Japanese Buddhist priests, who no
doubt are in direct touch with their
confreres in the monasteries of the
Chinkiang province, and through them,
with Buddhist authorities at Tokio.
Already some friction between the new
emissaries of the Buddhist faith and
the officials has been reported. When
the former sought permission to proceed
inland, whether they listed in order to
spread their faith, the latter, viewing
this aggression of the Japanese with
distrust, refused to grant the required
concession. Now—deep and radical the
determination of the officials to prevent
the Japanese from proceeding inland
is, we have reasons for knowing. But,
obviously, the mandarins look upon
this innovation with distrust and are
prepared to resist it. Now, however, a
vigorous stand has been made upon
Buddhism and all its works by a
Chinese writer, whose language we
should describe as vigorous not to say
pungent. He exposes the many sides
of Buddhism to the eyes of his readers, in
a way which is as bare and unvarnished
as the heads of the priests whom he
pillories and satirizes. Buddhism has
had its prophets among western peo-
ples, and over, if reports to be reliable, its
adherents. These, latter, however are
few. Buddhism as represented by the
skillful pen of the late Sir E. Arnold,
has a fascination for the few, who are
captivated by change and mesmerized by
the pleasing cadences and
rhythm of our language, when manipu-
lated by a master hand. The elemen-
tary Buddhist precepts, moreover,
which were enunciated by its founder
and his first followers, will always
command respect. But all this is far
enough removed from the Buddhism of
to-day. Its priests and nuns, its un-
telligible Indian liturgies and its grad-
uated scale of charges for opening the iron
doors of Hades for the souls of a strange
tangle. Indeed, the whole system as
it exists before our eyes to-day
in China, is one which exposes
so many vulnerable sides, that little or
no effort is needed to hold it up to
ridicule, and cover it with unmitigatedcontempt. "At times the priests assume
the lofty seats and proclaim their law.
They thereby deceive and befoul students
and women." At other times they
craftily boast of their wonderworking
god. But in secret they abandon them-
selves to all kinds of voluptuousness,
and forgetting their name, and disre-
gard, all restraint, they act in direct
contradiction to their own law. Their
is no limit or boundary of which they
do not reach in their many diabolical
and impish doings." The writer does
not allude directly to the ingress of
Japanese Buddhism. This at present
would be bad policy, and would, without
doubt, expose him to animadversion on
the part of Japanese authorities, and at
this stage, an unpalatable rebuke, if
not a humiliating castigation, at the
hands of his own officials. He contents
himself, therefore, with girding at the
system as it stands before us, and, at
its representatives, as they pass up and
down before our eyes; by so doing
he shows clearly enough that, from be-
ginning to end, it is empty and useless.
That Chinese Buddhism can ever be
resuscitated, we believe, is doubtful. On
the other hand, that Japanese aggres-
sion, backed by their "Owa" govern-
ment, and enunciating the common
shibboleth of the ancient faith, if they
enter China, would be a source of
discord we can well believe. It is true
that the handbook, which has been
prepared and published in Chinese, for
the guidance of all interested, assumes
that freedom of conscience must be ac-
cording to everybody. But when a new
Buddhism is promulgated by militant
and victorious Japanese, and comes into
direct contact with a living Christianity,
not to speak of established Confucianism,
it is not difficult to foresee that an
inevitable clash must ensue. It is not
to be wondered at therefore that thought-
ful Chinese, who have no faith in
Buddhism with its hosts of idols, and
masses of superstition, should seek to
undermine and destroy the vantage
ground which they would occupy, by
pouring ridicule and contempt on the
whole system.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1905.

BUDDHISM IN CHINA.

SIGNATURE NOT WANTING, that the thought-
ful among the Chinese, are re-
garding with some apprehension the
many determined and partially success-
ful attempts on the part of the Japanese
to direct Chinese thought, and
guide the trend of China's internal
development. It is not now our pur-
pose here to traverse the whole field,
which this hint opens up before us,
but to confine our remarks to one
sphere, in which, during recent years,
Japan has attempted with conspicuous
success to make her influence felt among
the Chinese. It is well known to the few
that, recently, Japan has been making
strenuous efforts to resuscitate the
decayed and even moribund Buddhism
of China. Some monasteries were
opened in the Chinkiang province,
which were in direct touch with the
headquarters of Japanese Buddhism in
Tokio. Little opposition appeared to
have been made to this innovation at
the time. Its missionaries, however,
did not confine their work to that
they would confine their attention to
this one centre, but attempted to intro-
duce themselves into other provinces,
ostensibly with the purpose of encourag-
ing the leaders and representatives of
Chinese Buddhism to rouse themselves,
purify their faith, and so win back for
their church the powerful influence
which was once hers among rich and
poor, by which, a fortiori, she was
enabled to secure so much real property,
and so many pabens. We understand
that now a further advance has been
made, and that more recently a new
Buddhist temple has been built in Can-
ton near the harbour, at a considerable
cost. It has been opened and is filled
with Japanese Buddhist priests, who no
doubt are in direct touch with their
confreres in the monasteries of the
Chinkiang province, and through them,
with Buddhist authorities at Tokio.
Already some friction between the new
emissaries of the Buddhist faith and
the officials has been reported. When
the former sought permission to proceed
inland, whether they listed in order to
spread their faith, the latter, viewing
this aggression of the Japanese with
distrust, refused to grant the required
concession. Now—deep and radical the
determination of the officials to prevent
the Japanese from proceeding inland
is, we have reasons for knowing. But,
obviously, the mandarins look upon
this innovation with distrust and are
prepared to resist it. Now, however, a
vigorous stand has been made upon
Buddhism and all its works by a
Chinese writer, whose language we
should describe as vigorous not to say
pungent. He exposes the many sides
of Buddhism to the eyes of his readers, in
a way which is as bare and unvarnished
as the heads of the priests whom he
pillories and satirizes. Buddhism has
had its prophets among western peo-
ples, and over, if reports to be reliable, its
adherents. These, latter, however are
few. Buddhism as represented by the
skillful pen of the late Sir E. Arnold,
has a fascination for the few, who are
captivated by change and mesmerized by
the pleasing cadences and
rhythm of our language, when manipu-
lated by a master hand. The elemen-
tary Buddhist precepts, moreover,
which were enunciated by its founder
and his first followers, will always
command respect. But all this is far
enough removed from the Buddhism of
to-day. Its priests and nuns, its un-
telligible Indian liturgies and its grad-
uated scale of charges for opening the iron
doors of Hades for the souls of a strange
tangle. Indeed, the whole system as
it exists before our eyes to-day
in China, is one which exposes
so many vulnerable sides, that little or
no effort is needed to hold it up to
ridicule, and cover it with unmitigatedcontempt. "At times the priests assume
the lofty seats and proclaim their law.
They thereby deceive and befoul students
and women." At other times they
craftily boast of their wonderworking
god. But in secret they abandon them-
selves to all kinds of voluptuousness,
and forgetting their name, and disre-
gard, all restraint, they act in direct
contradiction to their own law. Their
is no limit or boundary of which they
do not reach in their many diabolical
and impish doings." The writer does
not allude directly to the ingress of
Japanese Buddhism. This at present
would be bad policy, and would, without
doubt, expose him to animadversion on
the part of Japanese authorities, and at
this stage, an unpalatable rebuke, if
not a humiliating castigation, at the
hands of his own officials. He contents
himself, therefore, with girding at the
system as it stands before us, and, at
its representatives, as they pass up and
down before our eyes; by so doing

BY TELEGRAPH.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

LONDON, May 19.

EXODUS FROM VLADIVOSTOK.

All foreign commercial agents have been requested to leave Vladivostok; a similar measure was taken at Port Arthur prior to the investment.

BOMBS IN POLAND.

A Peculiar Incident.

As General Maximovich, the Governor General of Warsaw, was about to leave the cathedral after the Tsar's birthday service, a workman, who was attempting to evade two detectives, slipped on the kerb, and in falling caused a bomb in his pocket to explode, the workman, the detectives, and a bystander were blown to pieces and many others injured; the neighbouring buildings were wrecked.

Searching for Accomplices.

Twenty-one were wounded by the bomb explosion in Warsaw; three seriously. The workman, responsible for the outrage was a member of a group of a section of socialists. The police are conducting a house-to-house search and many arrests have been made.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

M. Delcassé has announced that Siam has accepted the frontier demanded by France; the frontier has consequently been carried back to Paknam from Cape Lemling.

KOWLOON BOWLING CLUB.

A Successful Entertainment.

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club held their first open air concert at the greens, Austin Road, Kowloon, on Saturday evening, and in all respects the entertainment was a capital one. The grounds were gracefully decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns, and in the centre of one of the lawns a temporary stage was erected. The mellow light diffused by the Chinese lanterns, combined with the absence of the moon, imparted to the scene a fairy-like appearance. The evening was somewhat hot, and unfortunately so, a fact which no doubt tempted many people to keep out of doors, and the attendance at the concert was, therefore, very large.

The Club had arranged the concert with the hope of augmenting the funds of the Club for the purpose of carrying out the extensive scheme they have in view. The lavish hospitality shown by the members of the Club, and especially the Committee, led us to believe that little profit—probably none whatever—will be realised. Everybody appeared to enjoy themselves. The singing was on the whole excellent, and in the calmness of the night the voices of the performers floated sweetly through the air. The audience was enthusiastic, and applause was frequent, most of the performers being forced to give an encore.

The programme was as follows:—Part I.—Overture, Mrs R. H. Baxter; song, 'The Carnival,' Mr R. Hume; song, Selected, Mrs J. Hand; song, 'Trusty as Steel,' Mr J. H. Baxter; Violin Solo, Mr J. Sibill; song, 'Call Me Back,' Mrs S. W. McCarry; song, 'Three Beggars,' Mr G. R. Edwards; song, 'I Love Dolly,' Mr W. J. Crawford; song, 'The Admiral's Broom,' Mr W. J. Russell.

Part II.—Song, 'Sweetest Story,' Mrs S. W. Moore; song, 'King's Minstrel,' Mr W. J. Russell; song, 'Silver's Colorado,' Mr W. J. Crawford; recitation, 'Rhoderick Dhu,' Mr J. Logan; song, Selected, Mrs J. Hand; song, 'Three Fishers,' Mr R. H. Baxter; song, 'Cock Song,' Mr G. R. Edwards; song, 'The Valley of the Son,' Mr R. Hume; 'God Save the King.'

At the close Mr Kinnear, on behalf of the Club, tendered thanks to all who had kindly given their assistance to render this evening an enjoyable one. The Committee responsible for the arrangements were Messrs S. Smith, A. Kinnear, J. Galt and D. Gow, and they should be pleased with the result of their labours.

For entirely with liquid food administered through a tube, a patient in the Philadelphia Hospital, says the New York World, been in a state of catatony for two years.

THE warning symptoms of consumption should be heeded without delay. Commenced with moderate doses of Stearns' Wine and consult the family physician at once.

A full grown elephant can carry three tons on its back.

RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs N. M. A. Clark, of Timbary Range, N. W. Australia, writes: 'I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicine. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers.' For sale by All Dealers, Watson & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

THE STAR FERRY COMPANY, LTD.

The following is the Report for presentation to Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary annual meeting to be held at the City Hall, at 12.15 p.m. on Saturday, the 27th inst.:

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to Shareholders their report, with a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st April, 1905.

ACCOUNTS.

The net earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses, were \$56,624.55 against \$55,624.42 last year, being an increase of \$1,000.13.

The amount of credit of Profit and Loss account after paying for repairs and placing \$3,164.15 to credit of Insurance Fund in \$4,312.70 which, with the approval of Shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

Directors and Auditor's fees \$1,100.00
Dividend of 18% .. 27,400.00
Write off Boats .. 9,283.00
Transfer to Reserve Fund .. 5,000.00
Carry forward to new account .. 929.75

\$44,312.70

Boats.—The "Morning Star" and "Evening Star" have been added to the fleet.

Directors.—In accordance with the Articles of Association Mr A. J. Raymond resigned his office for re-election. Mr N. A. Shier having resigned, his place was taken by Hon. W. J. Gresson.

Auditor.—Mr W. H. Pells has audited the accounts now presented and offers himself for re-election.

C. P. CHATER, Chairman.
Hongkong, 20th May 1905.

THE MOSQUITO PEST.

Some Theories Concerning It.

As pointed out in our editorial columns on Saturday mosquitoes are more numerous this year than they have been for many summers past, more especially since the Sanitary Board commenced to wage war against them. People living in the upper levels and at the Peak, too, are the greatest sufferers. Formerly they had a great advantage over residents of the lower portions of the city in being comparatively immune from the attacks of these little pests, but now the tables appear to have been completely turned on them and it is from the upper residential area that almost all the complaints are heard. Of course, residents of the lower portions of the city are not in the habit of being troubled by mosquitoes; far from it, but the pests are not present in greater numbers, as is great as is usually expected at this time of the year. From this it would appear that the mosquito has cultivated more aristocratic tastes and hence its predilection for the higher levels; in fact that there has been considerable exodus of the insect from the city proper. Such is one theory that is put forward to explain the troubles of residents of the higher levels.

A second lays the blame to some extent on the shoulders of the sufferers themselves, and from investigating it would appear that if neither theory quite accounts for the trouble—both probably contain a considerable element of truth. Sanitary officials spoke to us on the subject and declare that the Board has in no way relaxed its efforts to keep the mosquitoes down. First they attribute the increased numbers to the recent wet weather which was unusual at the beginning of the hot season.

Water provides a breeding ground for the mosquito and in consequence wet weather, after which there must always be a considerable amount of stagnant water lying about, is extremely favourable to the propagation of the pest.

In this connection it is said that a portion of the blame rests with householders.

For their development mosquitoes require stagnant water, and by neglecting small ponds and puddles to remain in the back yard and even by permitting such collections of water as accumulate in broken bottles, flower pots, empty tins, and other similar receptacles a breeding ground for millions of them is provided. Deprived of such favourable conditions they must inevitably be lessened, and if it were possible to entirely deprive them of such breeding ground, extermination.

All who have gardens run the risk of cultivating mosquitoes with their fingers if stagnant water is allowed to lie about for over 24 hours, as the mosquito larva requires but about that length of time to develop. Since the mosquito is the principal agent for spreading malaria fever its presence is not only annoying but dangerous and therefore it behooves all to assist in keeping it down. The Sanitary and Public Works officials are expending a great deal of time and money in this endeavour, in training nullahs, etc., are not able to hose every pool of stagnant water, and therefore, invite householders to give all the assistance possible by looking scrupulously after their own premises and reporting any breeding grounds that come under their notice. It is suggested that the training of nullahs on the lower levels has driven the mosquitoes to the Peak districts where there are marshes and wet spots which it is impossible to clear away. It is not always practicable to pursue the insect to its lair, and to wage successful war on it is no easy matter, but if ordinary precautions are regularly and carefully taken the result should be encouraging. In the house mosquitoes are harboured in clothes, hangings, under furniture, in cellars, dark rooms, cupboards, and out-houses and therefore domestic cleanliness should be carefully practised. They also find refuge in trees, long grass, and all kinds of jungle growth, of which while a neighbourhood of dwellings should be kept clear.

SPORTING.

Swimming Parties.

The swimming season is now in full swing and daily parties are going out in steam launches for a dip in the pellucid waters of the sheltered bays and coves with which the harbour abounds. Yesterday, being so warm, tempted large numbers out, Junk Bay being the most favoured spot. Near one small beach no less than six launches were at anchor, while a little further along there was another couple. From the sides of each launch the swimmers dived in and wallowed about to their heart's content in the delicious coolness which the water welcomed them. It was a glorious day for aquatic, but more than one was prone to underestimate the strength of the sun's rays, even though "Old Sol" was declining, and were deluged into remaining in the water for too great a length of time, with the result that sun-burnt faces and backs are to be seen today. Yesterday's heat was tempered with a delightful breeze which invited a good number of yachts from their anchorages to spin along the harbour. There were four or five yachts about the vicinity of Lyceum yesterday afternoon, and having the water smooth, some of them "criss-crossed" until after darkness had fallen when they turned for home, being aided by a good stiff breeze, which came mainly from the west, varying slightly to the north occasionally.

The run home was charming. All around was still and quiet, only the monotonous swish swish of the water breaking against the ship's side disturbed the peacefulness of the hour, and the respective anchorages were reached before 9 p.m.

As illustrative of the danger that always threatens weak swimmers in entering waters the depth of which they do not know, we mention an incident which happened yesterday. A party of four were out for a swim, and one of the party, a young man, was only about 22 or 23 years of age, met Mlle. Lavaux, who is said to have been living with an officer in the Messageries Maritimes. Gouttes conceived a liking for the woman, who after some time came to Saigon and lived with Gouttes. They lived together for a fortnight and as far as anyone could see there was no trouble between them. Then a shadow fell across their threshold, for an officer, alleged to be an old flame of hers, met Mlle. Lavaux. Gouttes heard of this and became jealous. Without taxing the girl as to her conduct Gouttes procured a revolver and on the afternoon of May 13 he arrived at the house just as Mlle. Lavaux was preparing to go out. He followed her into the street, and Gouttes it is said fired at the girl and with every intention of killing, for no less than eight bullets were found in her body, three being in the face. His work completed Gouttes turned the revolver on himself and with one shot—through the forehead—blew his brains out. Naturally enough the incident has aroused considerable excitement and comment, especially as the principal actors were both young.

Lawn Tennis.

Considerable interest was evinced in the final of the Single Handicap (A Class) in the Tennis Tournaments of the Hongkong Cricket Club, which was played on Saturday. The players were H. Pinckney and R. F. C. Master, the former being 30/1 and the latter 15/2. The advantage, therefore, lay with the younger player, who after the four displayed in the Championship final, was expected to reverse the tables on his opponent. However, he failed to do so and Pinckney again came out victorious. The result of this match which has enhanced Pinckney's prospects of becoming the champion of the Club. The game between himself and the holder of the title—Hancock—is to take place on Wednesday, and it is expected that as the day is Victoria Day and consequently a public holiday, the spectators will be many. We have no doubt whether there will be a land in attendance, but should there be one engaged it will add additional zest to the proceedings. The final in the B Class of the Singles was also played and resulted in R. E. O. Bird (over 3/4) defeating C. H. Falloon (under 15).

Billiards.

STEVENSON'S FORM.

A London correspondent under date April 14 writes:—Stevenson's remarkable play in the last of his matches against Dawson has set the seal on his fame and it is generally conceded now that he is the greatest billiard player the game has ever produced. The two great rivals have met four times this season and in three of the matches Stevenson has beaten Dawson, but never in his life has he played so great a game as he did in the second half of his last match of 15,000 points up in London. There was nothing very exciting about the first weeks' play, though it left Stevenson with a strong lead, but his billiards afterwards were phenomenal and this will be appreciated when I point out that throughout the week he averaged 60.28 points for each visit he paid to the table. Never before had such an average been approached. On four occasions during the week Stevenson had a three-figure average for the session, but there was one marvellously interesting evening when it was a battle of giants. On that memorable evening, Stevenson during the first four frames scored 755 points to Dawson's four but then Dawson had such ample revenge that he scored 702 while Stevenson made but 31 and the evening yielded Dawson a sweep of 141. Now it is not to be supposed that Stevenson was seen before in the whole history of the game. Dawson had no chance against his rival in this truly remarkable game and though he played with all that old stolid determination which has pulled him out of many a tight corner, and the very last, Stevenson won by 434 points and the balance represents the full measure of his superiority.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by Mr. Nigg of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 22nd at 12.5 p.m. the barometer has risen in Japan and fallen in N. China. Gradients continue slight over S. China, and light variable winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel and light SE winds over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—light variable winds; fair.

FIRE AT CANTON.

Seventy Houses Burnt.

CANTON, May 18.

A great conflagration has occurred at Hing Street, Honam, Canton, at 3 p.m. to-day. Business houses—mostly hardware dealers—were destroyed to the total of over 70, including a number of family houses.—Wah Ts. Yat Po.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MOSQUITO EPIDEMIC.

(To the Editor of the CHINA MAIL.)

May 22, 1905.

Sir,—In your pertinent remarks concerning this year's mosquito swarm, you appear to me to have overlooked one department of the administration, if, willing, to lend a hand in improving matters. I refer to the Botanical Department. Of late the undergrowth and weed bushes have been allowed to grow at their own sweet will, and I do not remember a time when they were so rampant. Residents never have yet quite mastered the doctored official departments such as P. W. D., S. D., and A. & B. D. But now that Mr. Tutehner has returned, we may hopefully look for some improvement in tidiness.—Yours, OLD STAGER.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Saigon, May 13.

As advised by cable yesterday M. Gouttes, a young man employed in the Land Court here, murdered Mlle. Emile Lavaux, by shooting her with a revolver, and then committed suicide.

From particulars to hand I gather that Gouttes, who is only about 22 or 23 years of age, met Mlle. Lavaux, who is said to have been living with an officer in the Messageries Maritimes. Gouttes conceived a liking for the woman, who after some time came to Saigon and lived with Gouttes. They lived together for a fortnight and as far as anyone could see there was no trouble between them. Then a shadow fell across their threshold, for an officer, alleged to be an old flame of hers, met Mlle. Lavaux. Gouttes heard of this and became jealous. Without taxing the girl as to her conduct Gouttes procured a revolver and on the afternoon of May 13 he arrived at the house just as Mlle. Lavaux was preparing to go out. He followed her into the street, and Gouttes it is said fired at the girl and with every intention of killing, for no less than eight bullets were found in her body, three being in the face. His work completed Gouttes turned the revolver on himself and with one shot—through the forehead—blew his brains out. Naturally enough the incident has aroused considerable excitement and comment, especially as the principal actors were both young.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

A New Post Office.

The N. C. Daily News has the following description of the German Post office opened at Shanghai on May 15:—

The building, which has been erected from the designs by Mr. H. Becker, an architect working in conjunction with Mr. Pucke, the Superintendent of German postal business for the whole of China, will serve not only as the Shanghai office, but the headquarters of the China Superintendent. It is in the Renaissance style, which seems so suited to the Shanghai climate, is three stories high, with attics above, and has excellent frontages both to Foochow and Szechuen roads. The business entrance is at the corner. At the Foochow Road end, another imposing doorway gives access to the private apartments of the China Superintendent and the Shanghai post director. At the Szechuen Road end there is a paved driveway through which the mail vans can be driven into the spacious courtyard behind.

To complete our description of the general office, I will mention that the attics already mentioned are a series of roosting boxes each labelled with the name of well-known Shanghai firms. The boxes are opened and closed by a series of sliding shutters, so arranged that when the boxes are opened the front of the office, they are closed behind, and vice versa. This, which is the most notable feature of the arrangements, is to facilitate sorting mail at the rear of the screens of boxes, and directly into the boxes. Also, at the rear, ample space is given for the receiving of making up of mail. While the chief officials and their assistants have handsomely furnished private offices. An adjutant, which controls the telegraph office for dispatch of messages by the German cable to Tientsin. The private apartments upstairs are on a correspondingly generous scale, the finishing details, in the case not only of the principals but of the clerks who are to be accommodated in the premises, being almost luxurious. There are ample and spacious bedrooms and fine verandahs. The whole building is electric-lighted from its own dynamo, which are placed on the farther side of the yard. There are electric fans everywhere and a system of steam heating is installed. Nearly all the work is done, and much of it is elaborately carved. Mr. Watzler came out specially from Berlin to superintend the erection of the building, the contract for which was placed with his firm, Messrs Solberg and Schlaeter.

King Oscar of Sweden.

According to a telegram from London, dated May 17, and published in the Cable News, King Oscar of Norway-Sweden has resumed the throne and will direct in person the affairs of his double empire. It is now several months since the King turned over the affairs of State to his son, the Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus. From all accounts the conduct of the Crown Prince as Regent has not been entirely satisfactory to his subjects, and the people will with delight the resumption of power by the old King, who is popular with all classes.

BY WHARF AND WAVE.

The N. Y. K. is about to put two extra boats on its Shanghai service, making five in all.

The steamers "Sondai Maru" and "Kochira Maru" attended off Dairi on the 17th, and were both damaged.

The British steamer "Highlander," which stranded near Misuru Island Japan, on the 4th, has been floated with her hull damaged.

The transport "Chuyasu Maru" struck a mine near the Changshai Islands, but her bulkheads kept her afloat and she is being repaired.

The American naval transport "Solace" from "Lawton" left San Francisco on May 15 bound for Cebu, Manila. Both vessels are bringing out relief.

The steamer "Hokuto Maru," from Corea, was wrecked off Taushan on the 8th. Her crew were rescued and taken to Moji by the "Waka Maru."

The number of steamers definitely captured by the Japanese is 44, of 208,000 tons. The value of the vessels and cargoes still held by them is estimated to exceed \$2,750,000.

The British collier "Mercedes" arrived in the harbour yesterday from Mira Bay, where the British fleet have been coaling. The "Mercedes" was practically empty when she came in.

A New Tag.

The launch took place at the Kowloon Docks this morning of a twin screw steel tug which has been constructed by the Dock Company. The ceremony was witnessed by Miss Edith Dixon the "Edith." The tug is an up-to-date vessel fitted with two sets of vertical, triple-expansion surface-condensing engines of 370 indicated horse power and with one large boiler working at 170 lbs. pressure per square inch. Her dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars 106ft.; Beam 20ft.; Depth 11ft.; draft 8ft. 6 inches.

Work at the Sully.

The latest news from the salvage party at work on the French cruiser "Sully" that provided by Mr. E. C. Wilke who has returned from his visit to the cruiser. Before he left the pontoon had been placed in front of the cruiser's bows and operations for sinking it had commenced. To accomplish this weights had to be set on the pontoon and he considered that if they arrived promptly the pontoon should have been sunk yesterday. The operation is a difficult one and Mr. Wilke does not expect to hear for some days, at least, that everything is ready for the final effort to be made. Mr. Jack and his party are working hard and hope for success and have made arrangements that enable some work to be done at night. Independent reports go to show that the China sea is very placid just now, which, of course, is all the more favourable for the salvage party. Should they fail to have all arrangements complete before the high tide they are waiting for, it is stated that it will be June 3 before a tide high enough will be there.

To-day's Advertisements

BOWLING CLUB, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Club will be held on the CLUB PREMISES, on MONDAY, the 29th May, 1905, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

J. L. COTTER, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 22, 1905. 1012

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE British Steamship SAINT KILDA, Captain W. Jones, will be despatched for the above ports on or about 1 UESDAY, the 30th May.

For Freight apply to BRADLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1905. 1013

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

'OLEN' LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLEBROEK, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship Olen, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 p.m. To-day.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. All Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown, and a certificate of the Damage obtained from the Godown Co. within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, after which no Claims will be recognised.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, May 22, 1905. 1007

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CRAFT EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

THE Steamship HOLAM.

2363 Tons, Captain H. D. Jones.

Will make a Special Trip EVERY SUNDAY to Macao and back.

Hour of Departure:—From Hongkong at 9 A.M., arriving at Macao about Noon.

From Macao from 7 P.M. to 7 P.M. to suit tide, arriving at Hongkong about 3 P.M. after departure.

Fares:—1st Class Single \$2 ... Return \$4.

2nd Class Single \$1 ... Return \$2.

Children under 12 Half-price.

Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 16, Bank Building, Queen's Road Central (opposite the Hongkong Hotel) or on Board the Steamer. A 50% discount will be accepted, and Servants' Passages must be paid for.

T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 18, 1905. 90

To-day's Advertisements

THIS SPACE HAS BEEN

RESERVED BY

KING BROTHERS,

3, New London Street,

LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, January 4, 1904. 20-1

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. beg to inform the Public of Hongkong that they are the SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong of the following PIANO MANUFACTURERS: BRINSMEAD, COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD, ALLISON, CHALLENGER and DORNER.

And that GUARANTEED NEW INSTRUMENTS of any of the above makes CAN BE HAD FROM THEM ONLY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, May 13, 1905. 936

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

VICTORIA DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

By Order, J. E. BINGHAM, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 22, 1905. 1011

NOTICE.

MR SCHEITO SWART has this day been authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO., G. H. LING, General Manager.

Hongkong, May 22, 1905. 1008

NOTICE.

AS MR HERMANN PAUL'S Contract with our Firm terminates this day by mutual agreement he comes to sign our Firm per procuration.

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO., G. H. LING, General Manager.

Hongkong, May 20, 1905. 1000

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS RUGGIES & HOUGH have been instructed to Sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY, the 5th June, 1905, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon at their Auction Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Ice House Street):

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

which is intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION N OF MARINE LOT NUMBER SEVENTY-ONE

in One Lot.

This Property comprises Nos. 24, 26, 28, and 30, Kei Shing Street, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, and also from the AUCTIONEERS, Hongkong, May 22, 1905. 1006

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship L'Etang, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or re-loading on board after 4 p.m. the 24th May, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 22, 1905. 1010

TASTE

RUSSELL'S PURE RICH THICK SCREAMS.

And you will have no other.

Colonists, Miners, Sailors, Yachtsmen, Hotel Proprietors, in fact "Everybody" in all parts of the Globe have pronounced it as "Simply Divine."

SOLE AGENTS: H. RUTTONJEE, For South China.

Hongkong, April 15, 1905. 741

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

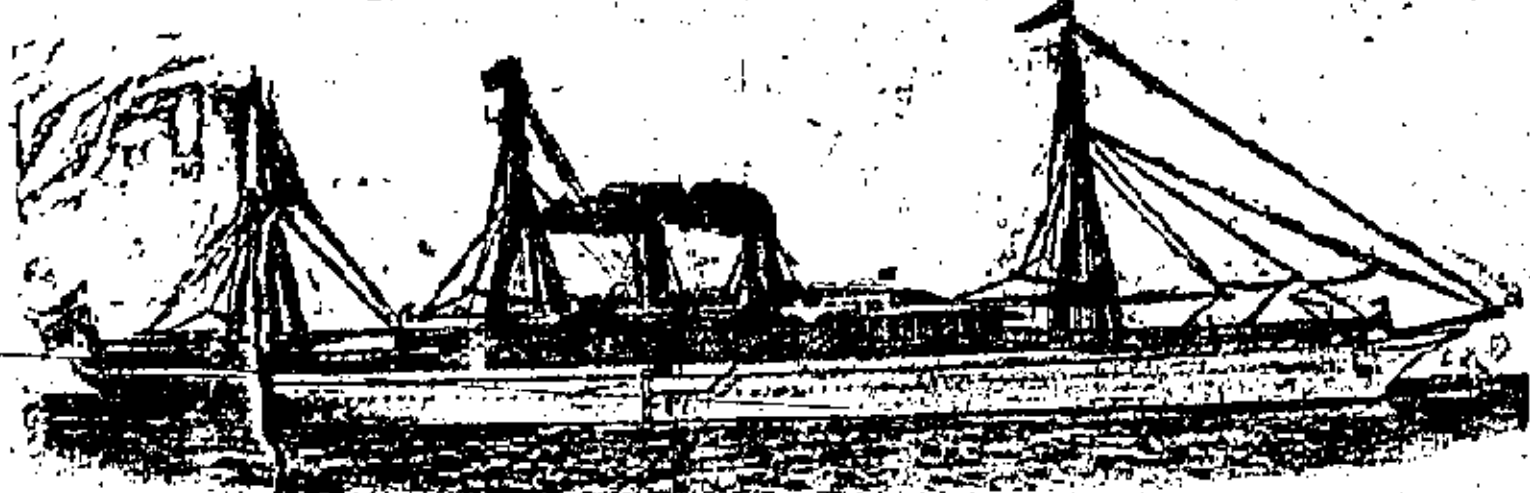
Shipping.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP
NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on the DATE named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
YHAMA, via SHAL MOJI and KODE (Passing through the INLAND SEA.)	FALMA	About 27th May.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	About 2nd June.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	F. G. TILDADE	Noon, 3rd June.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,
VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Outgoing at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.
Sailing 5 to 11 days across the Pacific.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration.)

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
R.M.S. ATHENIAN	Wednesday, May 24.
R.M.S. EMPRESS OF INDIA	Wednesday, June 21.
R.M.S. TARTAR	Wednesday, July 5.
R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Wednesday, July 12.

1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60, via New York £42.
Intermediate Steamer, £40, " " £42.
1st and 2nd Class Rail, " " " " £42.

THE magnificent "EMPEROR" STEAMSHIP passing through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. TARTAR and ATHENIAN carry INTERMEDIATE Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
PEDDER STREET.

Hongkong, May 10, 1905.

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via INLAND SEA OF JAPAN,
MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA; For
PORTLAND, OREGON,
OPERATING IN
CONNECTION WITH THE
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	Captain	To SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON
ARABIA	3983	BAILE	May 23, 1905.
ARAGONIA	3108	SCHULTZ	May 31, 1905.
ARCOMEDIA	3470	WAGNER	June 28, 1905.
NUMANTIA	3370	BREMER	July 16, 1905.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Hongkong, May 18, 1905.

REGULAR STEAM-SHIP SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG, AND SOUTH
CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
SHANGHAI, via SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.	OLARA JENSEN	TUESDAY, 23rd May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, via SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.	TRIUMPH	THURSDAY, May 19, 10 a.m.
TAMSUI, via SWATOW AND AMOY.	PROTEUS	SUNDAY, May 28, 8 a.m.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply to
BRADLEY & CO.,
LATE

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, May 22, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To Sail
HYADES	3103	Geo. Wright	About May 23.
PLEIADES	3103	P. G. Partridge	About June 30.
SHAMUT	3103	E. Y. Roberts	About July 12.
TREMONT	3103	T. W. Garlick	About Aug. 6.

1 Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The Twin-screw a.s. Shamut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

Dodwell & Co., Limited,
GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, May 4, 1905.

Shipping.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL
EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST
AUSTRALIAN, JAVA, AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	HYSON	24th May.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	PRISM	31st May.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	GLAUCUS	6th June.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	FOXTON HALL	13th June.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	YANGTZE	18th June.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	PROMETHEUS	18th June.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	AXAY	25th June.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	DARDANUS	23rd May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	CALCHAS	24th May.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	DEUCALION	24th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	KINUCKA	31st July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	GLAUCUS	18th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PRISM	20th July.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	PRISM	20th July.

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	YANGTZE	21st June.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	SECHUEN	23rd May.
MANILA	TAIPEI	23rd May.
SHANGHAI	PAOTING	24th May.
SHANGHAI	WU	24th May.
SHANGHAI	KANG	27th May.
SWATOW, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN	KAIFONG	27th May.
CERU & ILOILO	CHANGSHA	9th June.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these Steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze & Northern China Ports.

* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, Single and Return, To Manila and Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, May 20, 1905.

HONGKONG—MANILA.



Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon amidships.
Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and
Stewards carried—All the most up-to-date arrange-
ments for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captains	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	May 27, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Nodley	Manila	June 3, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 22, 1905.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, via PORTS AND
SUZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE
MALACCA COAST).

S.S. NORDPOL About 15th June.

S.S. INDRAWADI About 25th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, May 18, 1905.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF
STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT (or via CHEFOO or CHIN-WAN-TAO) to
DURBAN, NATAL.

THE following Chartered Steamers will run at Intervals of about 3 Weeks:—

S.S.	Captain	Approx. Date
S.S. SWANLEY	J. P. Dawson	...
S.S. COUNTRYFIELD	J. W. Martin	...
S.S. CRANLEY	W. E. Steele	...
S.S. KERAL	M. Robertson	...
S.S. ASCOT	O. E. Cox	...
S.S. LOTHIAN	J. G. Williamson	...
S.S. INKUM	E. S. Fraser	...
S.S. BOKALA	J. Rowley	...
S.S. INDRASHAMA	Get Shepherd	...
S.S. INDRAYELLI	R. P. Clayton	...
S.S. SEALDA	J. G. Williamson	...
S.S. OSTERHINE PARK	Geo. Brown	...
S.S. INKULA	Geo. Brown	...

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 9, 1905.

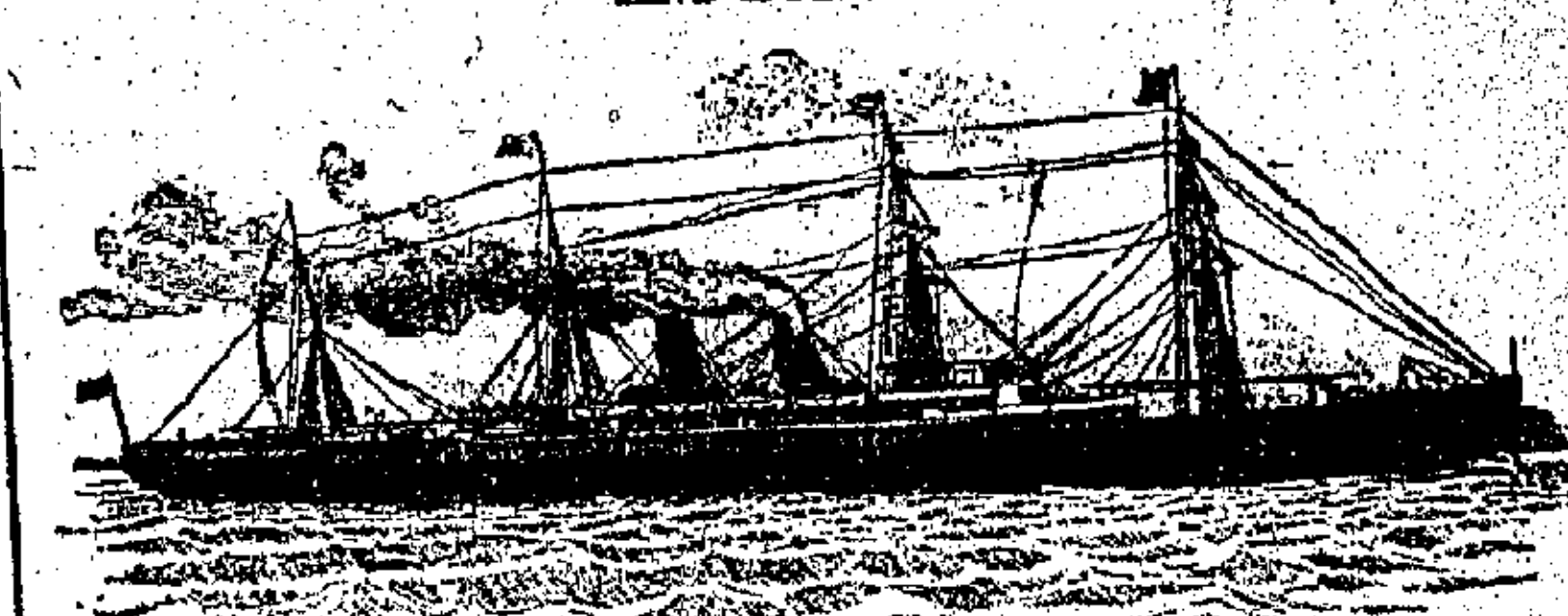
Shipping.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL AND
ORIENTAL S.S. CO., TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

U.S. MAIL LINES.

VIA HONOLULU.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA,
AND EUROPE.



Only line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC, via HONOLULU,
the most fertile and beautiful island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
DORIC	4,784 Gross Tons. WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
MANCHURIA	4,480 " T. THURSDAY, 30th May, at Noon.
KOREA	4,480 " T. FRIDAY, 3rd June, at Noon.
COPTIC	4,480 " T. THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon.
SIBERIA	4,480 " T. THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon.
MONGOLIA	4,480 " T. THURSDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
CHINA	4,480 " T. FRIDAY, 24th July, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. KOREA, 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th-22nd, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE P. M. Steamship DORIC will be dispatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ (INLAND SEA) YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies and connecting Steamers.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, May 18, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI	FOOSHING	TUESDAY, May 23, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via CHEFOO	ESANG	FRIDAY, May 26, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & LAISANG	LAISANG	TUESDAY, May 30, at 3 p.m.
AND CALCUTTA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, May 26, at 4 p.m.

* These Steamers have superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

755

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.

THE Company's Steamship PURNEA

Captain J. B. PRABHU, will be dispatched as above on TUESDAY, the 23rd May, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 17, 1905.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship GREGORY APCAL

Captain J. G. GREGORY, will be dispatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
D. SARSOON & Co. Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 17, 1905.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship HAITAN

Captain ROACH, will be dispatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAFRAIR & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 20, 1905.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBÉ.

THE Company's Steamship NIPPON

Captain SOREX, will leave for the above places FRIDAY, 26th Inst., p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1905.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at Malacca Coast.

Proposed SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

STEAMERS, To SAIL, 1905.

SAGAMI About May 31.

MONTROSE About June 20.

ST HUGO About July 15.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 18, 1905.

Shipping.

STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN,
PORTS, LONDON AND

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, MANILA, CANTON, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship MALTA, Captain R. A. PARRIS, carrying 1,000 tons, will be dispatched on the 2nd June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's s.s. India, 7,011 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangements) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London &c. will be conveyed from Bombay by the B.L.S. Duple, due in London on the 16th July, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1905.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at THORNTON, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS) and through CARGO to AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, TAIWAN, &c.)

THE Steamship EASTERN

Captain ELMA, will be dispatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in each cabin.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1905.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNE

Intimations.

MIYAKO HOTEL.

KYOTO, JAPAN.

A NEW AND STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
December 5, 1904.

OSAKA HOTEL.

NAKANOSKIMA PARK,

OSAKA, JAPAN.

(TELEPHONE: No. 713, HIGASHI).

THIS HOTEL, which faces the River on Three Sides, is the only one in OSAKA Catering for Foreigners.

ALL UP-TO-DATE COMFORTS AND EXCELLENT CUISINE.
R. EARI, Manager.

December 5, 1904.

LAXATIVE.

THE NEW IDEAL PURGATIVE.
FOR ALL LIVER, KIDNEY
AND HEMORRHOID
TROUBLES.RECOMMENDED BY THE WORLD'S FINEST
PHYSICIANS.

LAXATIVE is the mildest aperient known. It is pleasant in taste, not drastic but certain in action and even in large doses is harmless. Laxative being non-irritant will be found a great boon to ladies especially, and it cures where the kidneys are irritable or diseased. Laxative is strongly recommended by the Continental Authorities and is being largely used in the London hospitals. Messrs A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd., have been appointed the Hongkong Agents for this preparation.

Hongkong, December 5, 1904.

Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.THE Co.'s Steamship *Phoenia*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., SATURDAY, the 20th Inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong, May 19, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP POLYNESIAN.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON via S.S. *Douglas*, from LONDON via S.S. *Douglas*, in connection with above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Firearms and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo may be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned, Goods remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 23rd May, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 23rd May, 1905, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 23rd May, at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 18, 1905.

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP BENLOMOND.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Limited, whence delivery may be obtained from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 24th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st Inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Hongkong, May 17, 1905.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship are hereby notified that their Goods are at their risk being discharged into Lighters and/or landed into our Godowns Nos. 1 and 2, at Kennedy Town (Marine Lot 243), and delivery may be had either from Lighters or from our Godowns upon countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, May 17, 1905.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Speech by Mr. Balfour.

London, May 13.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the Estimates of the Imperial Defence Committee, Mr. Balfour, in the course of an important speech, said he considered the invasion of Great Britain impossible owing to the increased efficiency of the British torpedo and submarine vessels.

He opined that if Russia was prevented from extending her strategic railways towards Afghanistan in time of peace, it was in no wise beyond the military power of Britain, without any fundamental reorganization of her forces, such as conscription or similar devices, to absolutely secure her Eastern possessions, as well as Great Britain and the Colonies. Mr. Balfour went on to say that the problem of Indian defence was one of transport and supplies. Any attempt to build a railway in Afghanistan in connection with the Russian strategic railways would be the heaviest conceivable blow at the heart of India, and ought to be considered an act of direct aggression.

If by blunders or cowardice we permitted the slow absorption of Afghanistan and similar khanates in central Asia, then Great Britain would inevitably pay for her supremacy by having to maintain a much larger army than could be contemplated with equanimity. Mr. Balfour also mentioned that in Lord Kitchener's opinion, in addition to the ordinary drafts, eight divisions of reinforcements should be available during the first year of a war in India.

He furthermore announced that the Admiralty and the Defence Committee have agreed that submarine mines are an inexpensive method for protecting British commercial ports.

Mr. Balfour expressed the opinion that the use of blockade mines should be considered by an International Tribunal.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman congratulated the Government upon this important reassuring statement, which he said removed great apprehensions.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hobhouse asked whether Mr. Balfour would repeat to Russia the same warning regarding Persia as he had uttered in regard to Afghanistan.

Mr. Balfour, replying on the debate, said some members seemed to think that his moderate estimate of danger on the Indian frontier was such that they might largely reduce the Regular Army. If Lord Kitchener's demands were fully met, large reductions would be impossible.

Mr. Balfour added: "I do not regard the Indian problem as otherwise than a grave one; a war which was really undertaken for the conquest of India by a foreign power, though in its earlier stages slow, would strain all our resources and require a great force of Regulars."

The question of Persia has engaged and will engage the anxious attention of the Government. I do not think it is so important as the matters which have already been discussed (Afghanistan). In connection with the frontier, I do not think that the main attack upon India would be through Persia, but I cannot deny that subsidiary dangers are to be apprehended in the regions west and south of Afghanistan.

The debate was then adjourned sine die—Strait Times.

FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

In their Freight Circular, dated May 20, Messrs. Lamport and Rogers report:—

During the period under review the conditions of the freight market, recently prevailing, have changed in no important respect, the general tone in the North still being a very firm one, whereas a distinct calmness of demand has once more existed down South.

Saigon/Hongkong: Early in the fortnight the fortunes of three boats at 12 and 15 cents per picul were put through, but since then the demand, at least for prompt steamers, has entirely subsided. For forward, end of this month loading, there has been some enquiry, but the rate held out, 11 to 12 cents, so far failed to attract any vessel. The local market for Saigon produce has been following an upward tendency, but according to latest advices from that port it is now the small stocks and meagre arrivals of grain from the interior, that chiefly form an impediment to chartering. As soon as supplies are coming in on a more liberal scale, it is confidently expected, that some activity will be witnessed in this direction.

No settlements have taken place from Saigon to the Philippines. As stated before, relaxation in the demand is due to present stocks still being adequate for immediate necessities, but signs of fresh requirements during next month are already making themselves manifest.

In any of the other Southern directions no new features have occurred. There has been an inquiry for a prompt boat for Java, but the business came to naught in consequence of the present state of the Saigon market.

Yangtze freight have continued very brisk according to Northern reports, and quite a number of outside steamers are said to have been settled in Shanghai to load at Wuhu and Chinkiang for the South, others have been laid on the berth and have also managed to secure full cargoes. This demand in this direction is such as to warrant the maintenance of recent rates on a uniformly steady basis for some time yet.

There is no change to report as regards business from Nanchang to Southern ports.

Coal freights have exhibited no symptoms of improvement, and only one fixture Moji to this is on record at \$1.50 per ton.

Sailors:—The "West York" has accepted a charter Rajang Hongkong, terms reserved.

Salt-konnage loading or to load. For Balli more and New York.

American ship "A. G. Ropes," arrived 16th March.

Disengaged:—British ship "Travancore," 2200 tons. British ship "Deccan," 1835 tons.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

THEY DRIVE THE POISONS OUT OF YOUR BODY.

CONSIDER what it means to neglect the kidneys.

They are the great blood filters of the body. All the blood passes through them once every three minutes, day and night, to be filtered and purified. Thus the kidneys remove about 50 grains of impure matter every day.

So the kidneys are working night and day to keep you in health. But when they get sick they do not do this filtering process properly, and some of the waste and waste matters stay in the system. These impurities are the cause of many diseases.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are made to heal and help the kidneys in their great work. They take out the uric acid (the acid that causes rheumatism, gravel, gout, heart disease, sciatica and neuralgia); they take out the water that causes the dropsical swellings; they relieve backaches, correct the flow from the kidneys, and remedy such complaints as lumbar pain in the loins, urinary and bladder troubles.

All the chief chemists and medicine-dealers sell Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, price 2/6 for 1 box, or 3/6 for 3 boxes; or the medicine may be had, post free, on receipt of price, direct from the proprietors—The Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, England, who will also send a Sample Box Free to anyone who writes for it and mentions this paper.

Dentistry.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

DR. H. H. CHAUN.

37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, July 28, 1904.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

S. I. T. I. N. G.

Contractors.

TUNG LEE, (Late A. TAY.)

SHIPBUILDER, ROYAL BUILDERS.

SHIPS' CARPENTER.

BLACK SMITH AND CAULKERS.

OFFICE at 374, DES VOUX ROAD WEST, Workshop at KAUMATI.

Hongkong, March 22, 1905.

A WING & CO.

CONTRACTORS & HOUSEBUILDERS.

No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ALL Communications, please address to Mr. ANDREW TSANG WING.

Hongkong, February 18, 1905.

KANG ON & CO.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

No. 39, D'AGUIAR STREET.

CONTRACTORS to H.B.M.'s Government, Admiralty and War Department, &c. We keep always on hand the largest supply of Building Materials at the cheapest prices. We do not compete.

Hongkong, March 10, 1905.

SHUN LEE & CO.

SHIPS' CARPENTER.

BOAT BUILDER, BLACK SMITH & CAULKERS.

All kinds of Timber For Sale.

No. 50, PRAYA, WANCHAI, HONGKONG.

O. CHUEN HEE, Manager.

Hongkong, March 20, 1905.

AH-KING.

SHIP AND BOAT BUILDER.

CARPENTER, Painter, Rigger, Sail and Flag Makers, Brass, Copper and Blacksmith.

GEN. CONTRACTOR.

PRAYA EAST, WANCHAI, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, February 18, 1905.

K. Shiu Tai & Co.

HONGKONG & WAI-WEI.

HEAD OFFICE: 117-119, Des Voux Road, HONGKONG.

N. S. SHIU TAI, General Manager.

Hongkong, March 10, 1905.

WING ON.

CONTRACTOR AND HOUSEBUILDER.

No. 11, D'AGUIAR STREET.

CONTRACTOR to H.B.M.'s Government, War Department and Admiralty, &c. We keep always in stock a large supply of Building Materials at very reasonable prices.

Hongkong, March 22, 1905.

THE PO YICK COY.

CONTRACTORS & HOUSEBUILDERS.

No. 238, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, WANCHAI.

CONTRACTORS to H.B.M.'s War Department and Admiralty. We keep always in stock a large supply of Timber at Reasonable Prices.

Hongkong, February 18, 1905.

Tung Tai Tsung Kee Co.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

BOILER MAKERS AND COFFEE SMITHS.

No. 25, PRAYA EAST, WANCHAI, HONGKONG.

Call Flag O.

Hongkong, February 18, 1905.

KWONG FOK CHEONG

SHIPS' CARPENTER.

BOAT AND LAUNCH BUILDER.

ENGINEER AND ROILER MAKER.

HAS EVERY KIND OF TIMBER FOR SALE.

55, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, March 20, 1905.

A CHOO & CO.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

NAVAL CONTRACTORS, AND COAL MERCHANTS.

HALLS always on hand an ample stock. Supplies executed at shortest notice. Well-directed steam-launches kept for Plying parties and for Towing purposes. PRICES VERY MODERATE. TELEPHONE No. 150.

Hongkong, December 1, 1904.

1781

Yau On.

HOUSEBUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

No. 40, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

CONTRACTOR to the Admiralty and Chinese Government. Matched Builder, and House Painter. Always in stock a large supply of Building Materials.

Hongkong, March 10, 1905.

610

QUONG YICK.

CONTRACTOR AND HOUSEBUILDER.

No. 37, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

CONTRACTOR to H.B.M.'s Government. We have always a large stock of BUILDING MATERIALS at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, March 20, 1905.

693

SANG LEE & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

No. 59, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Contractors to H.B.M.'s Government. We always keep a large stock of BUILDING MATERIALS at Reasonable Prices.

Hongkong, February 20, 1905.

354

KENG TAK CHEONG.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

For Preparing SITE, BUILDING AND RECLAMATION WORKS.

BLACKSMITH, JETTY AND ROILER BUILDER AND MASON.

No. 38, D'AGUIAR STREET.

CONTRACTOR to the War Department, &c. Every Order promptly attended to. 1st Class Testimonials. Communications please address to Mr. T. KENG.

Hongkong, March 22, 1905.

611

HUNG SHING.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR.

No. 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

CONTRACTOR to H.B.M.'s GOVERNMENT, &c. &c.

Hongkong, March 22, 1905.

623

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000

Sinking Reserve, \$10,000,000

Silver Reserve ... 8,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY ON PROPERTIES.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.

A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq., F. SALTER, Esq., E. GOSWAMI, Esq., E. SHARMA, Esq., Hon. R. SHAW, Esq., A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., N. A. SIDHU, Esq., CHIEF MANAGER:—

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH, Manager.

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER, Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 17, 1905.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....YEN 5,000,000.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....YEN 2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:—

Amoy,

